69141

Magnetochemistry of Active Centers. Stabilization of   S/076/60/034/03/036/038
Free Radicals on a Surface and Electron Paramagnetic   B005/B016
Resonance in Quinhydrone Salts

gratitude to Professor N. I. Kobozev for his interest in the present work. There
are 1 figure and 3 references.

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1959

Card 3/3

32637
S/076/62/036/001/007/017
B107/B110

//. 1510

AUTHORS: Skorokhodov, I. I., Golubev, V. B., Nekrasov, L. I.,
             Yevdokimov, V. B., and Kobozev, N. I.

TITLE: The higher hydrogen peroxide in frozen radicals. V. Electron
             paramagnetic resonance study of peroxide radical condensate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1962, 93 - 97

TEXT: The synthesis of the radical HO_2 either from dissociated water
vapor or on reaction between pure ozone and atomic hydrogen at $-196°C$ has
been studied by the e.p.r. method. The purpose of the investigation was
to check published data (Ref. 1, see below; Ref. 2: A. I. Gorbanev, S. D.
Kaytmazov, A. M. Prokhorov, A. B. Tsentsiper, Zh. fiz. khimii, 31, 515,
1957; Ref. 3, see below; Ref. 9: S. D. Kaytmazov, A. M. Prokhorov, Zh.
fiz. khimii, 34, 227, 1960) and to establish the maximum HO_2 concentration
possible. The resonance spectra of both peroxide-radical condensates
exhibit asymmetric maxima at 9000 Mc/sec, irrespective of the method of
synthesis. The asymmetry is due to the anisotropy of the g-factor which

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The higher hydrogen peroxide...

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amounts to 2.009. The line width is about 75 oe. Synthesis from dissociated water vapor has shown that the ratio of unpaired electrons to the number of H_2O_2 molecules remaining after the decomposition of the condensate varies from 0 to 0.007, which agrees well with Ref. 1 (0.0065). The divergence from the value given in Ref. 2 (0.004) is explained as follows: The condensate is separated in the cooling trap in the form of two rings, one slightly above the level of liquid nitrogen, which is white and contains about 52% H_2O_2 but no HO_2, while the other below the level is yellowish and contains about 54% H_2O_2 and the radical HO_2. At $-110^{\circ}C$, the second ring turns white and the paramagnetic absorption diminishes. Synthesis from pure ozone and atomic hydrogen has shown that the ratio of unpaired electrons to the number of H_2O_2 molecules remaining after the decomposition of the condensate varies from 0.007 to 0.009. From the paramagnetic resonance spectrum alone it is not possible to decide whether the radical HO_2 or the hydroxyl OH is present. The presence of the perhydroxyl HO_2 is, however, supported by the following facts: The gamma spectrum of ice contains a symmetric doublet at $-196^{\circ}C$ (Ref. 3, see Card 2/4

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The higher hydrogen peroxide...

below); the resonance spectrum of the condensate in question resembles the gamma spectra of organic compounds, such as Teflon, polyethylene, etc., which contain the radical $C-O-O^{\cdot}$, as well as the spectrum of the potassium peroxide $K-O-O^{\cdot}$; when the yellow ring becomes colorless between -110 and $-100^{\circ}C$, 3 - 4% by weight of oxygen is separated. The value calculated for the recombination of the radical OH to H_2O and O_2 is 1 - 1.5% by weight, while that for $HO_2 \rightarrow H_2O_2 + O_2$ is 2.5 - 5% by weight. The presence of HO_2 is therefore very probable. The maximum concentration obtained from the measurements amounts to 0.4% by weight. There are 18 references: 10 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 1: R. L. Livingston, J. A. Ghormley, H. Zeldes, J. Chem. Phys., 24, 483, 1956; Ref. 3: C. K. Jen, S. N. Foner, E. L. Cochran, V. A. Bowers, Phys. Rev., 112, 1169, 1958; Ref. 13: J. M. Flournoy, L. H. Baum, S. Siegel, S. Scolnik, The fourth international Symposium of free radical stabilization, V, 1958; H. N. Rexroad, W. Gordy, Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., 1, 200, 1956.

Card 3/4

The higher hydrogen peroxide...

32637
S/076/62/036/001/007/017
B107/B110

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gos. universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow
State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1960

Card 4/4

KAVALEROVA, Ye.V.; GOLUBEV, V.B.; YEVDOKIMOV, V.B.

Electron paramagnetic resonance of copper acetylacetone adsorbed
on aluminosilicates. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.1:226-227 Ja '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GOLUBEV, V.B.; KUZNETSOVA, M.N.; YEVDOKIMOV, V.B.

Transformations in the quinone-semiquinone-hydroquinone series
in alkaline medium. Part 1. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.12:2795-
2796 D '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GOLUBEV, V.B.; YEVDOKIMOV, V.B.

Electron paramagnetic resonance in zinc oxide subjected to
mechanical treatment. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:477-478 F '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GOLUBEV, V.B.

Modernization of the industrial Re-1301 (EPR-2)-type radic-
spectrometer. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.9:2320-2323 S '64.
(MIRA 17:12)
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GOLUBEV, V.B.; YEVDOKIMOV, V.B.; KIREYENKO, G.M. (Moscow)

Physical state of $\alpha\alpha$-diphenyl- β-picrylhydrazyl on various carriers studied by the electron paramagnetic resonance method. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2:381-385 F '65.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GOLUBEV, V.B.; YEVDOKIMOV, V.B.

Interaction of α,α-diphenyl-β-picrylhydrazyl with solid surfaces. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2:493-495 F '65.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GOLUBEV, V.B.

Electron paramagnetic resonance of hydrogen atoms stabilized
on aluminosilicate catalysts of various composition. Zhur.
fiz.khim. 39 no.10:2606-2608   O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
Submitted July 24, 1964.

L 36504-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T   RM/WW/JWD

ACC NR: AP6015092   SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/001/0122/0125

AUTHORS: Belevskiy, V. N.; Bugayenko, L. T.; Golubev, V. B.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Kinetics of the decomposition of radicals in frozen aqueous solutions of NaClO$_4$ and HClO$_4$

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 1, 1966, 122-125

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, chemical kinetics, electron spin resonance

ABSTRACT: Kinetics of the disappearance of the hydrogen atoms (I) and hydroxyl (II) and chlorine trioxide (III) radicals in a frozen aqueous solution of NaClO$_4$ and HClO$_4$ irradiated with Co^{60} γ-rays were investigated by means of ESR. Such a study should clarify the mechanism by which the molecular products of radiolysis are formed. Solutions were frozen in glass ampules 2--2.5 mm thick and irradiated with γ-rays in doses of $\sim$ 3 x 10^{16} ev/ml/sec at -196C. Modification of the continuous method described by V. B. Golubev (ZhFKh, 38, 2320, 1964) was employed in following the reaction kinetics. A typical decomposition curve is shown in Fig. 1. For short reaction times the process was strictly of second order for I and III, but of mixed order for II.
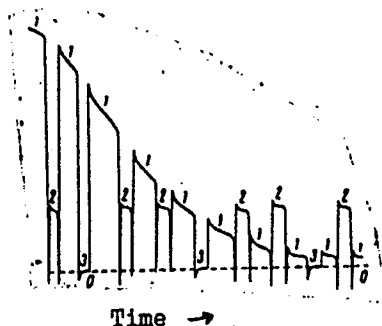
UDC: 541.15+541.515+541.127

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L 36504-66

ACC NR: AP6015092

Fig. 1. Typical disappearance curves for radicals at -140C in 5 M $HClO_4$: 1 - signal from test sample; 2 - signal from standard; 3 - calibration line.

Time →

For an extended reaction time the process was of the first order for all investigated radicals. Activation energies for the disappearance of I and III were determined, and it was found that the activation energy of the disappearance of H in $HClO_4$ is twice that in $NaClO_4$. This paper was presented by Academician A. N. Frumkin on 12 August 1965. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

1. GOLUBEV, V. D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Soils - Volga Valley

7. Green manure is an important means for increasing fertility of chestnut soils in the
    Trans-Volga region, Sov. agron., 10, No. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

GoLUBEV, V. D.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.   M

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82317

Author   : Golubev, V.D.
Inst   : ――――――――
Title   : Green Fertilizers Under Irrigated Corn in Povolzh'ye

Orig Pub   : S. kh. Povolzh'ya, 1957, No 3, 25-26

Abstract   : An effective method of increasing the corn yield in
              Povolzh'ye on irrigated chestnut soils is organic ferti-
              lizing. With an insufficiency of manure, it can be subs-
              tituted with green fertilizer. Sowing trigonella after
              spring wheat harvest produces about 1 tons/ha of green
              bulk which is plowed under in October. Corn planted
              over the green manure produces an increase of 14 to 24%
              in the yield of green bulk. -- O.V. Yakushkina

Card 1/1

- 36 -

GOLUBEV, V. G.

/4/

Determination of iodine in natural waters. V. G. Golubev and L. A. Shinkovskaya (Moscow Regional Sanit. Inst.). *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1952, No. 2, 17-20.--To det. I, a 1-3-l. sample is made alk. to phenolphthalein with K_2CO_3, concd. to a small vol., and dried at 400° to destroy org. matter. The residue is extd. 6 times with EtOH, the ext. evapd., dild. with H_2O, neutralized with H_2SO_4, the slightly acid with 2.5 ml. 0.1 N H_2SO_4, and 0.2 ml. fresh Br water, boiled 5 min., and cooled. A few grains of KI is added, and the soln. is titrated with hyposulfite for the liberated I.
G. M. Kosolapoff

Moscow

VASHKOV, Vasiliy Ignat'yevich; GOLUBEV, V.G., redaktor; GABERLAND, M.I.,
    tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Disinfection, and the eradication of insects and rats; a manual
for physicians] Dezinfektsiia, dezinsektsiia i deratizatsiia; ruko-
vodstvo dlia vrachei. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.
lit-ry, 1956. 731 p.   (MIRA 10:1)
        (DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS)
        (INSECTS, INJURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL)
        (RODENT CONTROL)

GOLUBEV, V.I.

Detection of cracks under the wheel-base by the Zverev method. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1943. 27 p. (50-40925)

TF386.G6

GOLUBEV, V. I.

Izgotovlenie i vosstanovlenie vagonnykh detalei svarkoi. Moskva, Trans-
zheldorizdat, 1944. 25 p. illus. (Opyt mobilizatsii vnutrennikh resursov) .

Manufacturing and repairing car parts by welding.
DLC: TF376.G59

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1953.

Golubev, V.

GOLUBEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; TUROVTSEV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; ARSHIMOV, I.M.
redaktor; IUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Inspection and repair of railroad cars. Osmotr i remont vagonov
v proezdakh. Moskva, Gos.transp. zhel.dor. izd-vo 1954. 129 p.
[Microfilm]   (MLRA 9:1)
        (Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repairs)

S/149/62/000/004/001/003
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Nichkov, I. F., Raspopin, S. P., Golubev, V. I.

TITLE: Anodic dissolving of tantalum in chloride melts

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 132 - 136

TEXT: To replace methods of mechanically removing tantalum coatings by the electrolytical method, anodic dissolving of tantalum in KCl-LiCl melts was investigated at 400 - 700°C (Fig. 1). Corrosion of tantalum metal was determined in the melts, to analyze the results of anodic dissolving. Anodic polarization of tantalum metal was experimentally investigated, to evaluate the sequence of anodic dissolving processes. Results: Tantalum corrosion in the melts investigated is low and increases with elevated temperatures. It changes slightly when fluorides are added to the melt. Highest current efficiency is obtained in a chloride bath with a current density below 0.5 amp/cm2. At an increase of anode current density from 0.03 to 1.0 amp/cm2 the portion of tantalum ions of higher valence passing into the electrolyte, increases. As a result the anodic current efficiency drops. Results of measuring the anode potentials show that with a higher anodic current density

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Anodic dissolving of tantalum in chloride melts

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A006/A101

the anodic potential is shifted toward more positive values (figure 2). The addition of alkali metal fluorides to the elctrolyte shifts the anode potential to the negative side and stabilizes tantalum dissolving, accompanied by the appearance of ions of higher valence. Polarization curves are shifted to the negative side at increasing temperatures due to the presence of Nb in tantalum metal. There are 2 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 17, 1962

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Anodic dissolving of tantalum in chloride melts

S/149/62/000/004/001/003
A006/A101

Figure 1: Electrolyzer

Legend: 1 - anolyte; 2 - tantalum anode, protected
           by a porcelain tube; 3 - tube for blowing
           the electrolyte with dry hydrogen chloride;
           4 - lead comparison electrode; 5 - asbestos
           diaphragm; 6 - thermocouple; 7 - catholyte;
           8 - bismuth cathode.
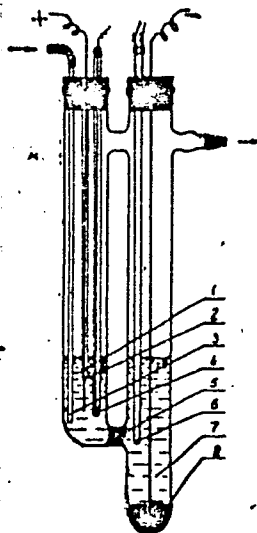
Card 3/4

Anodic dissolving of tantalum in chloride melts

Figure 2:   Dependence of the tantalum anode
            potential upon current density
            in a KCl-LiCl melt at 1 - 400°C;
            2 - 600°C; 3 - 700°C; 4 - 500°C
            with addition of 5 weight % LiF
            to the electrolyte; 5 - at 400°C
            for a columbium anode in a KCl-
            LiCl melt.

Anode potential versus
chlorine electrode, 8
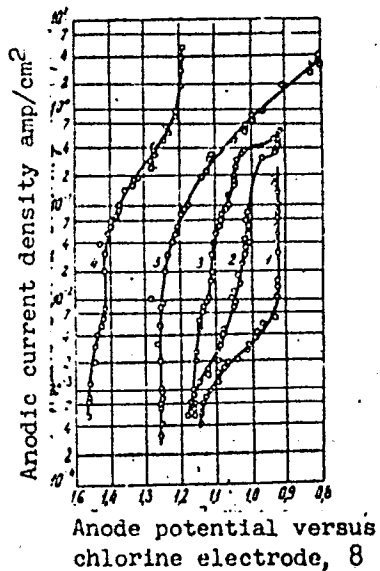
Card 4/4

MELESHKEVICH, P.S.; POCHTAR', Yu.S.; GOLUBEV, V.I,

    Stand for testing towing devices. Mashinostroitel' no.8:31
Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:8)
                       (Testing machines)

MELESHKEVICH, P.S.; POCHTAR', Yu.S.; GOLUBEV, V.I.

Hydraulic press of 500-ton capacity for assembly and press-fitting operations. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 4 no.9:23-25 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Hydraulic presses)

AUTHORS:

TITLE:
Investigation of the Physics of Reactor with Fast Neutrons.I
(Issledovaniye po fizike reaktorov na bystrykh neytronakh)

PERIODICAL:
Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 3, pp. 277-287 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:
Since 1950 experiments have been carried out with fast reactors by the Main Administration of the Use of Nuclear Energy. At the Physics Institute of this organization the fast-source reactor...

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Card 3/4

The Distribution of Neutrons in Uranium

Card 1/3

AUTHORS:

TITLE: Investigation of the Physics of Reactors with Fast Neutrons. II
          (Issledovaniye po fizike reaktorov na bystrykh neytronakh)

PERIODICAL:
          (Continued from abstract 6/15)
          Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 3, pp. 289-295 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Card 2/3

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SOV/ 56-34-3-37/55

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, M. N. , Golubev, V. I. , Bondarenko, I. I.

TITLE: The Fission of U^{238} (Deleniye U^{238})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1958,
              Vol. 34, Nr 3, pp. 752 - 754 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present work describes the measurements carried out in
              1954, of the total number D of fissions taking place in an
              infinite uranium block when a fission neutron is entering
              it. In the center of a hollow sphere of natural uranium
              (outer radius 25 cm, radius of inner hollow space 5 cm) a
              disk of U^{235} ("Converter") was mounted. The beam of thermal
              neutrons coming from a reactor of an atomic power station
              was directed to the converter which served as source of the
              fission neutrons. The upper hemisphere contained a vertical
              channel which was filled with uranium charges and between these
              the detectors could be mounted. Plane fission chambers
              with layers of natural and enriched uranium served as detec-
              tors. By comparison of the counting results of these chambers
              in an equal flow of thermal neutrons the distributions of

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.The Fission of U^{238}

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the fissions of U^{238} and U^{235} could be computed from the distributions measured. A diagram gives the distribution obtained this way. The corrections to be taken into account in the determination of D are shortly discussed. The here found value of D amounts to 0.17 ± 0.01. From this value of D k_∞ for pure uranium can be determined: $k_\infty = D\nu_8/(1+D\nu_8)$.

ν_8 denoting the mean number of neutrons liberated per fission of one U^{238} nucleus. With $\nu_8 = 2.85 \pm 0.06$ the value $k_\infty = 0.325 \pm 0.011$ is obtained. When the propagation of the neutrons which can fission U^{238} are expressed by the kinetic equation by Payerls, D will be connected with the known parameters α and β by the equation $D = \sigma_{f8} N/(\alpha - \beta)$. By means of this equation also $\alpha = 0.201 \pm 0.007$ and $\beta = 0.115 \pm 0.004$ were found. The distribution of the fissions of U^{238} computed by using these parameters is given in a diagram. The method used in these experiments is also suitable for the measurement of the transport parameters of various substances at various energies. There are 1 figure and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1957

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/2583

21(4)
International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
2nd, Geneva, 1958.

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya ener-
getika. (Reports of Soviet Scientists: Nuclear Reactors and
Nuclear Power) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Its:
Trudy, vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

General Ed.: N.A. Dollezhal, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of
Sciences, A.K. Krasin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
A.I. Leypunskiy, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, I.I.
Novikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and V.S.
Fursov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: A.F.
Alyab'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged
in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of
higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

COVERAGE: This ... the six volumes contain the reports pre-
sented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference
on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13,
1958 in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is
devoted to ... power plants under construction in the Soviet
Union; the second to experimental and research reactors, the ex-
periments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and
the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of
nuclear reactor physics and construction engineering. Yu. I.
Koryakin is the science editor of this volume. See SOV/2061
for titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the
end of the articles.

PART II. EXPERIMENTAL AND RESEARCH REACTORS

GOLUBEV, V. I., ABAGIAN, A. A., ORLOV, M. YA., AND NICOLAYEV, M. N.

Neutron Propagation in the Nickel Screen of a Fast Reactor.

repor submitted for the IAEA Seminar on the Physics of Fast and Intermediate
Reactors, Vienna, 3-11 Aug 1961.

?1409
S/089/61/011/006/005/014
B102/B138

21.6000

AUTHORS: Golubev, V. I., Ivanov, V. I., Nikolayev, M. N., Smirenkin, G. N.

TITLE: Use of resonance indicators for investigating neutron spectra in fast reactors

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 6, 1961, 522 - 527

TEXT: The authors studied the possibilities of using resonance indicators for investigating the low-energy part of neutron spectra in the reflectors of fast reactors. The resonance blocking method is discussed in detail. In this case, the indicator foil is covered on both sides by thin shielding layers, except in the vicinity of resonance at $E = E_0$.

Resonance neutron flux can be calculated by measuring the activity difference

$$\Delta A = \varphi(E_0)\frac{\pi}{2}\Gamma_\gamma\Sigma_{0,\,a}\eta +$$
$$+ 2t\int \Sigma_a(E)\,\Sigma_c(E)\left\{1 - \frac{1}{2}\times\right.$$
$$\left.\times Ei[-\Sigma_c(E)t]\right\}\varphi(E)\,dE. \qquad (1)$$

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Use of resonance indicators...

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B102/B138

^{21409}

of the resonance parameters, for determining blocking factor η are known. $\varphi(E)$ is neutron flux, Γ_γ the radiation width, $\Sigma_{o,a}$ activation cross section in the resonance maximum, Σ_a and Σ_c activation cross section of the indicator isotope and total absorption cross section of the indicator respectively. η is calculated on the basis of the Gurovich-Pomeranchuk theory of resonance absorption (e. g., G. I. Marchuk, Chislennyye metody rascheta yadernykh reaktorov (Numerical methods for reactor calculation), M. Atomizdat, 1958). With $\beta = \Sigma_o' t$ and $\beta_o = \Sigma_o' t_o$, the ratios between filter thickness t and indicator thickness t_o and the "draw-out-length" of neutrons from the resonance region I/Σ_o', corresponding to its maximum,

$$\eta(\beta, \beta_o) = f(\beta_c) - f(\beta)\left(2 + \frac{\beta_o}{\beta}\right) +$$
$$+ \frac{e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}}{\beta}\left[\left(\beta + \beta_o - \frac{\beta_o^2}{12} + \frac{\beta_o^3}{102}\right) I_o\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) + \right.$$
$$\left. + \left(\beta + \frac{\beta_o}{2} + \frac{\beta_o^2}{12} - \frac{\beta_o^3}{102}\right) I_1\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)\right] .$$

(6)

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Use of resonance indicators...

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S/089/61/011/006/005/014
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is found. This relation is used for calculating the blocking factors (cf. Table 1). I_0 and I_1 are zeroth and first-order Bessel functions of an imaginary argument. Good indicators will show a broad energy gap between first and second resonance activation cross sections. Table 2 gives the characteristic parameters of several isotopes which are recommended as indicators. Only for In^{115}, Au^{197} (broad resonance) and La^{139} (narrow

resonance), the relation $\Sigma_0' = \begin{cases} \Sigma_0 \text{ for } \Gamma \ll \xi E_0 \text{ (narrow resonance)} \\ \Sigma_0 \dfrac{\Gamma_\gamma}{\Gamma'} \text{ for } \Gamma \gg \xi E_0 \text{ and } \Gamma \approx \Gamma_\gamma \text{ (broad resonance)} \end{cases}$

holds; for the others, Σ_0' has to be determined experimentally. If the contributions of higher resonances to the neutron spectrum are negligible, the activity induced by first-resonance neutrons may be determined by the so-called "$1/v$ law". This method is demonstrated for two isotopes, the first of which has resonance at $E = E_0$, the second one obeys the $1/v$ law ($B^{10}(n,\alpha)$). The neutron flux is determined from

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2Ц109

Use of resonance indicators...

S/089/61/011/006/005/014
B102/B138

$$\varphi(E_0) = \frac{A_1 - A_2 \frac{\Sigma_{a,1}^m}{\Sigma_{a,2}^m} \frac{\zeta_1}{\zeta_2}}{\frac{\pi}{2} \Gamma_\gamma \Sigma_0 \zeta_1}.$$

(8).

This method was used to determine the flux distributions of the 4.9-ev resonance neutrons in the reflector of the БР-5 (BR-5) reactor. A gold foil of 1.38 mg/cm^2 (β_0 = 0.14) with gold filters of 3.05 and 6.10 mg/cm^2 (β = 0.31 and 0.62) was used. Results are shown graphically and discussed in brief. The 2.95-kev neutron flux in the Ni reflector of a БР-1 (BR-1) reactor was also measured by this method, using a Na_2CO_3 indicator foil as 1/v detector. The authors thank A. I. Leypunskiy for interest, and I. I. Bondarenko and V. V. Orlov for discussions. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1961

Card 4/4

GOLUBEV, V.I.; ZVONAREV, A.V.; NIKOLAYEV, M.N.; ORLOV, M.Yu.

Effect of reflectors made from different materials on an increase
in neutron capture by the uranium shielding of a fast reactor.
Atom. energ. 15 no.3:258-259 S '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

(Neutrons—Capture)   (Nucelar reactors)

GOLUBEV, V.I.; ZVONAREV, A.V.; NIKOLAYEV, M.N.; ORLOV, M.Yu.

Effect of reflectors made from various materials on the number of
neutrons captured in the uranium carbide shield of a fast reactor.
Atom. energ. 15 no.4:327-328 O '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

recturing uranium carbide for metallic uranium. On sub-

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of an experimental and theoretical study of the

ASSOCIATION: none

L 7641-66   EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5024982   SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0044/0044

AUTHOR: Golubev, V. I.   29
                                                                    B
ORG: none

TITLE: Pulse length selector. Class 21, No. 173806

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 44

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, differentiating circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a pulse length selector containing a
series connection of a differentiating circuit, a driven multivibrator, a second
differentiating circuit, and a coincidence circuit which is also connected to the
output of the first differentiating circuit (see Fig. 1).
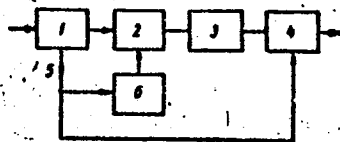
Fig. 1.

Card 1/2   UDC: 621.374.33

L 7641-66

ACC NR: AP5024982 $\mathcal{O}$

Fig. 1. 1- differentiating circuit; 2- driven multivibrator;
3- second differentiating circuit; 4- coincidence circuit;
5- output of first differentiating circuit; 6- delay circuit

To eliminate spurious response, the mentioned output of the first differentiating circuit is connected to the output of the driven multivibrator through a delay circuit whose delay time is equal to the length of the trailing edge of the selected pulse. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: EC/ SUBM DATE: 05Mar64

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: MIISS; Novokuybyshevskiy filial MIISSa (Novokuibyshev Branch of

MENYAYLO, A.T.; GOLOVANENKO, B.I.; GOLUBEV, V.K.; YAKOVLEVA, A.K.

Production of primary higher fatty alcohols from ethylene.
Khim. prom. 41 no.5:323-325 My '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i
organicheskikh produktov i Novokuybyshevskiy filial Nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta sintetichoskikh spirtov i organi-
cheskikh produktov.

ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; GAVRILENKO, V.V.; GOLUBEV, V.K.

Addition of sodium aluminum hydride to olefins. Izv.AN SSSR
Ser.khim. no.1:142-143 '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Sub-
mitted April 29, 1965.

SAKHAROVSKIY, N.A.; CHERKASHENINOV, V.I.; GOLUBEV, V.L.

Foreign technology. Gaz. prom. 8 no.8:49-51 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

NOSIK, A.F. [deceased], prof.; LITVISHKO, N.T., dots.; GOLUBEV, V.M.,
student

Epizootology and control of trichinosis. Veterinariia 35 no.5:72-73
My '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy veterinarnyy institut.
(Trichina and Trichinosis)

PYRKOV, L.M.; GOLUBEV, V.M.; FRENKEL', S.Ya.

Some data on the hydration of globular proteins in concentrated solutions. Biokhimiia 29 no. 1:58-64 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Leningrad.
Submitted April 8, 1963.

SHIRYAYEV, A.M., inzh.; GOLUBEV, V.N., inzh.

Steel foil reinforced crimped paper pipes for electric wirings.
Biul. tekh. inform. 4 no.8:19-20 Ag '58.   (MIRA 11:8)
(Pipes)   (Electric wiring)

1. GOLUBEV, V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Forerters

7. 50 years of work in forestry economy. Les. khoz. 5 no. 11, 1952

9. <u>Monthly</u> <u>List</u> <u>of</u> <u>Russian</u> <u>Accessions</u>, Library of Congress, ____ February 1953. Unclassified.

GOLUBEV, V.N. --

"Plants of the Moscow Natural Flora With Storage Organs of Shoot Origin."
Cand Biol Sci, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst, 21 Oct 54. (VM, 8 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Bielegical significance of geophily in herbaceous plants.
Bet.zhur.41 ne.2:236-242 F '56.   (MIRA 9:7)

1.Smolenskiy pedagegicheskiy institut.
(Plants--Frest resistance) (Reets (Betany))

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Ontogenesis of rhizomes in branched-root plants. Bot.zhur.41 no.2:
248-253 F '56.   (MIRA 9:7)

1.Smolenskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Karla
Marksa.   (Roots (Botany))

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Ontogeny of the European starflower (Trientalis Europaea L.) and
some features of rhizome development in herbaceous plants. Biul. MOIP
Otd. biol. 61 no.1:73-76 '56
(MIRA 9:6)

(STARFLOWER) (ROOTS (BOTANY)

Golubev, V. N.

USSR/ Biology - Plant morphology

Card   1/1   Pub. 22 - 48/54

Authors   : Golubev, V. N.

Title   : Morphogenetic regularities of rhizomes in herbaceous plants and certain problems of their origin

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106/2, 351-354, Jan 11, 1956

Abstract   : Biological data are presented regarding morphogenetic regularities of rhizomes in herbaceous plants and their origin. Eleven references: 7 USSR and 4 German (1850-1954). Illustrations.

Institution : Smolensk State Pedagogical Inst. im. K. Marks

Presented by: Academician A. L. Kursanov, November 3, 1955

Golubev V. N.

AUTHOR: Golubev, V.N., Candidate of Biological Sciences   26-12-24/49

TITLE: Vegetative Propagation of the Marsh Marigold (O vegetativnom razmnozhenii kaluzhnitsy bolotnoy)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1957, No 12, pp 95-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The marsh marigold, Caltha palustris L., grows in wet meadows, river banks and marshes. It leaves are poisonous and can cause serous illness and even death to horses and cattle when eaten fresh off the ground. The marigold multiplies by seeds. Another way of propagation is by means of its creeping stalks, as observed by the author. The stalks of the plant are comparatively long. When the blossoms have faded, these stalks, which hitherto have been growing erect, spread upon the ground. From the stalks, at certain intervals, bunches of roots start growing with clusters of leaves on top. By the beginning of fall, the roots have penetrated into the ground, and the connection with the mother plant is separated. One stalk can produce from 2 to 3 of such clusters, if the ground is sufficiently wet. The best protection is to cut off the shoots early in spring or to drain the pastures.

Card 1/2   There are 1 figure and 3 references, all of which are Slavic (Russian)

Omsk Pedagogical Inst.

GOLUBEV, V. N.

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Morphogenesis and evolution of growth forms in herbaceous plants of
the forest-meadow zone [with summary in English]. Biul. MOIP. Otd.
biol. 62 no.6:35-57 N-D '57.   (MIRA 11:1)
                    (Botany--Morphology)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

    Short rhizome plants [with summary in English]. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol.
63 no.3:97-103 My-Je '58.   (MIRA 12:3)
               (ROOTS (BOTANY)

AUTHOR: Golubev, V. N.   SOV/ 20-120-1-54/63

TITLE: On the Morphogenesis of Vital Forms of Herbaceous Plants in
              West Siberia (O morfogeneze zhiznennykh form travyanistykh
              rasteniy Zapadnoy Sibiri)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp. 195-198
              (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Without a thorough analysis of the morphogenesis of the plants
              the perception of the development of their vital forms is out
              of question. Now the necessity of this study becomes mature
              for the whole plant structure including the over- and under-
              ground organs. Such experiments are not unfrequent in public
              .tions (Refs 3,4,7-9). In this communc_ation the author gives
              results of such studies of dicotyledon herbaceous plants of
              the south conifer wood-and wood-steppe zone on the meridian
              of Omsk. The structural particularities of the subterranean
              organs, worked out by G. N. Vysotskiy (Ref 1) and L. I. Kaza-
              kevich (Ref 5) were made the basis of the work. Also interest
              was given to ' the development of the overground organs from
              the time of the germ formation   wards. The author tried to
              reproduce the corresponding morphogenetic connections of var-
Card 1/4   ious types of sprout development and of the vital forms as a

On the Morphogenesis of Vital Forms of Herbaceous Plants in $SV_{20-12c-1-54/6}$
West Siberia

whole, which have an importance as natural evolutionary re-
lationships. Only the main vital forms were investigated:
a) Stalk-root-(sterzhnekornevyye), b) tuber- or brush-root-
(kistekornevyye), c) loose-shrub-(rykhlokustovyye) and d)
long root-stock-plants (dlinnokornevishchnyye).
a) Among the polycarpons of this group several development types
of the sprout system can be separated out: 1) The most numer-
ous are plants, of which the main sprout and the sprouts of sub-
sequent generations in sequence pass the phases: The bud, the
rosette sprout, and the leafed elongated generative type. In
the rosette state the sprout grows monopodially, but the repro-
duction becomes sympodial with the transition to the florogenesis.
As the duration of the rosette phase according to the existence
conditions lasts for 2 and more years, this group can be called
di- resp. polycyclons. From this group sympodial rosette forms
are derived (Taraxacum erythrospermum). The internodes of the
leaf-carrying sprout are shortened, by which process the leaf
rosette is formed, while the last internode which carries the
inflorence is elongated. After a 2-phase cycle(bud -leafed ortho-
tropic type) monocarpic sprouts of the group a)develop. A

Card 2/4   next state of specialisation is formed by the semi-rosette

On the Morphogenesis of Vital Forms of Herbaceous Plants in 3O%20-120-1-54/6
West Siberia

plants. Their main stem axis always is vegetative (mono-
podial). This morphogenetic line is terminated by true mono-
podial rosette forms. Their flower-carrying sprouts are leaf-
less. The polycarpons are immediatly followed by the monocar-
pons. Some plants can exist in the rosette phase also for se-
veral years, namely by monopodially regrowing. Also 2- and 3-
phase sprout development exists. b) An early loss of the
functional meaning of the tap-root leads to the formation of
the vital form of the tuber-root plants. Here compared with
the group a) the root-stock is more stro... developed, having an
ortho- or plagiotropic position. From this a bundle of more or
less numerous adventitious roots branches off. In the case of
1-year old plants of the group b) 2 sprout developments are
observed: 1) 3-phase type (bud, rosette sprout, leafed elong-
ated generative sprout), 2) the same, but the generative
sprouts being leafless. c) The increase of the yearly growth
of the root-stocks leads to this type of development. d) A
further increase of the yearly growth of the root-stocks leads
to this latter type. The most general conclusion out of this
is that a relative independence is observed in the evolutionary

Card 3/4

On the Morphogenesis of Vital Forms of Herbaceous Plants in SOV/2o-12o-1-54/6
West Siberia

development of the over- and underground plant organs of
various vital forms: While the morphogenesis of the former ones
is determined by the conditions of the air-terrestric environ-
ment, the development of the latter ones is guided by the con-
ditions of the environmental ground. There are 9 references,
which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR (Main Botanical
Garden, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: February 3, 1958, by V. N. Sukachev, Member, Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1957

1. Plants--Analysis   2. Plants--Test results   3. Microorganims

Card 4/4

30(1)   SOV/26-59-4-41/43
AUTHOR: Golubev, V.N., Candidate of Biological Sciences
               (Moscow)

_____: The West-Siberian Forest Steppe Early in Spring (V
               Zapadnosibirskoy lesostepi ranney vesnoy)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 4, p 126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the early spring vegetation in
               the West-Siberian forest steppe. In April and at the
               beginning of May, the first green leaves or blossoms
               are to be found with the Filipendula haxapetala Gi-
               lib, Androsace septentrionalis G., Potentilla Humi-
               fusa Willd., Sedum purpureum (L.) Schult., and Pusa-
               tilla patens (L) Mill.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva)
               (Main Botanical Garden of the AS USSR)(Moscow)

Card 1/1

SOV/26-59-5-47/47

3(3)

AUTHOR: Golubev, V.N., Candidate of Biological Sciences

TITLE: The West-Siberian Forest-Steppe Belt in Spring-Time

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 5, pp 127 - 128   (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the spring awakening in the
              Central Siberian Belt.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentralno-chernozemnyy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik-
              /Kurskaya oblast', Streletskiy rayon/ (The Central
              Black-Soil State Preserve /Kursk Oblast', Stre-
              letskiy District)

Card 1/1

GOLUBEV, V.N.

    Some characteristics of the morphogenesis of life forms in herbaceous plants of the forest-meadow zone in connection with their evolution. Bot.zhur. 44 no.12:1704-1716 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. TSentral'nochernozemnyy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik, pos. Streletskoye.
        (Botany--Morphology)

GOLUBEV, V.N., kand. biol. nauk

       Vegetation of the West Siberian forest-steppe zone. Priroda 48
no.6:126-127 Je '59.   (MIRA 12:5)

1.TSentral'no-chernozemnyy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik Kurskaya
oblast'.
               (Siberia, Western--Botany)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Morphogenesis of woody plants and paths of morphological evolution from trees to grasses. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 64 no.5: 49-60 S-O '59.   (MIRA 13:6)
        (BOTANY—MORPHOLOGY)   (WOODY PLANTS)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Position of subshrubs in the evolution of life forms from trees to grasses. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.36:71-77 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Botany—Ecology)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Changing aspects of vegetation in the forest-steppe of Western
Siberia. Trudy TSentr.-Chern. gos. zap. no.6:199-208 '60.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Siberia, Western—Phenology)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Ecology and morphology of Trifolium hybridum L. Bot.zhur.   45
no.3:410-413 Mr '60.   (MIRA 13:6)

1. TSentral'no-Chernozemnyy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik,
p/o Streletskoye.
(Alsike clover)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Ecologico-morphological characteristics of life forms of herbaceous
plants in the forest steppe of Western Siberia. Bot.zhur. 45
no.7:979-996   Jl '60.   (MIRA 13:7)

1. TSentral'no-Chernozemnyy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik im. V.V.
Alekhina, Streletskiy rayon Kurskoy oblasti..
        (Omsk region--Botany--Ecology)
        (Botany--Morphology)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

      Possibilities of research in the Central Chernozem Preserve. Trudy
TSentr.-Chern. gos. zap. no.6:36-52 '60.   (MIRA 16:8)
           (Central Chernozem Preserve—Forestry research)
            (Central Chernozem Preserve—Soil research)
          (Central Chernozem Preserve—Botanical research)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Some botanical and geographical problems in the formation of species
and the development of flora. Trudy TSentr.-Chern. gos. zap. no.6:
157-172 '60.   (MIRA 16:8)
                (Botany--Ecology) (Phytogeography)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Supplement 2 to the list of vascular plants in the Central
Chernozem Preserve. Trudy TSentr.-Chern. gos. zap. no.6:
223-224 '60.   (MIRA 16:8)

(Central Chernozem Preserve—Botany)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

On the 25th anniversary of the Central Black Earth Preserve. Bot.
zhur. 45 no.9:1389-1394 S '60.   (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'no-Chernozemnyy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik im. prof.
V.V. Alekhina, Streletskiy rayon Kurskoy oblasti.
                 (Central Black Earth Preserve)

GOLUBEV, V.N., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Forest-steppe at the end of summer. Priroda 49 no.8:125 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Steppe flora)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Morphogenetic characteristics of tuberiferous plants.   Biul. MOIP.
Otd. biol. 65 no.5:81-91 S-O '60.   (MIRA 13:12)
                              (TUBERS)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Morphological and genetic characteristics of creeping plants.
Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 66 no.4:53-65 Jl-Ag '61.   (MIRA 14:7)
                    (CLIMBING PLANTS)

AFANAS'YEVA, Yevgeniya Andreyevna; GOLUBEV, Vitaliy Nikolayevich;
        GERTSYK, V.V., red.

        [Soil and botanical studies of the Streletskoye Steppe Pre-
        serve; Central Chernozem Preserve] Pochvenno-botanicheskii
        ocherk Streletskoi stepi; TSentral'no-Chernozemnyi gosudar-
        stvennyi zapovednik im. V.V.Alekhina. Kursk, Kurskoe knizh-
        noe izd-vo, 1962. 66 p.   (MIRA 17:5)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Ecological and biological knowledge of the vegetation of meadow
steppes. Bot.zhur. 47 no.1:25-44 Ja '62.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. TSentral'no-Chernozemnyy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik imeni
V.V.Alekhina, Streletskiy rayon, Kurskoy oblasti.
                    (Steppe flora)

GOLUBEV, V.N.

Methods for determining the absolute yield of the aerial
part of grasses in the meadow steppe. Bot. zhur. 48 no.9:
1338-1345 S '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

GOLUBEVA, I.V.; GOLUBEV, V.N.

Facultative development of root suckers in the clover Trifolium montanum
L. in meadow steppes. Bot.zhur. 49 no.11:1624-1628 N '64.
                                                    (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

AFANAS'YEVA, Ye.A.; BAZILEVICH, N.I.; NOSOVA, I.M.; GOLUBEV, V.N.; DOKHMAN,
     G.I.; ARNOL'DI, K.V.; OBRAZTSOV, B.V.; NIKIFOROV, L.P.; GIBET, L.A.;
     VORONOV, A.G.; SKOKOVA, N.N.

     Brief news. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no.4:150-160 Jl-Ag '64.
                                               (MIRA 17:11)

GOLUBEV, Vitaliy Nikolayevich; KUL'TIASOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich,
doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.; KUL'TIASOV, I.M., red.

[Ecological and biological characteristics of herbaceous
plants and plant communities of forest steppes] Ekologo-
biologicheskie osobennosti travianistykh rastenii i ra-
stitel'nykh soobshchestv lesostepi. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.
286 p.   (MIRA 18:4)

GOLUBEV, V.N.; KOCHKINA, N.A.

Consultations. Tekst.prom. 20 no.2:93 F '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Master Kolobovskoy fabriki (for Golubev).
(Textile machinery)

41830

S/262/62/000/004 002/024

I014/I252

/!./200

AUTHOR: Solntsev, V. P. and Golubev, V. N.

TITLE: The combustion of a gasoline air mixture behind a system of stabilizers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Silovyye ustanovki, no. 4,1962, 27, abstract 42.4.148. Collection
               Stabilizatsiya plameni i razvitiye protsessa sgoraniya v turbulentnom potoke, M.,
               Oborongiz, 1961, 109–127

TEXT: The combusion process is studied experimentally under conditions of interaction of turbulent
traces formed by stabilizers. Experiments were carried out on a homogeneous gasoline–air mixture, with
an air excess coefficient of 1.5, inlet air velocity of 50 m/sec and temperature of 120°C. The temperature fields
and degree of turbulence are shown behind single stabilizers and systems of stabilizers. The dependence of
pressure loss in the combustion chamber on the stabilizer layout in the system is given. The conclusion is that
reduced resistance can be effected by displacement of the extreme stabilizers, leading to increased length of
the combustion chamber. Intensified combustion can be achieved by acting on the turbulent trace behind the
stabilizer by a flow of high intensity and smaller values of the degree of turbulence.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

DRAGUN, A.P.; GOLUBEV, V.N.

Effect of the position of the cutting edge of boring tools on
their vibration resistance. Stan.i instr. 33 no.12:31 D
'62.   (MIRA 16:1)
                    (Metal-cutting tools--Vibration)

ALTSYBEYEVA, A.I.; GOLUBEV, V.P.; MORACHEVSKIY, V.G.

Equilibrium elasticity of steam over a solution of surface-active agents. Probl. fiz. atm. no.2:187-191 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

SAKHAROVSKIY, N.A.; CHERKASHENINOV, V.I.; GOLUBEV, V.P.

Foreign technology. Gas. prom. 9 no.6:43-45 '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

15-1957-3-2612

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 8 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rozanov, L.N., Golubev, V.S.

TITLE: Comparative Sections of the Kungur and Arti Stages of
               Bashkiriya and the Surrounding Regions (Sopostavleniye
               razrezov kungurskogo i artinskogo yarusov Bashkirii i
               prilegayushchikh oblastey)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhniki. Geologiya, 1956, Nr 2, pp 10-12

ABSTRACT: A comparison of the sections of the Arti and Kungur
               stages of the Lower Permian platform part of Bashkiriya
               with the stratigraphic columns of the surrounding regions
               of Tatariya and the Chkalov and Molotov Oblasts may be
               effected by a series of datum horizons in geologic and
               electric-log sections. The Kungur deposits are sub-
               divided into the Filippova, the Iren', and the
               Solikamsk series. The top of the Arti sequence is

Card 1/2

Comparative Sections of the Kungur and Arti (Cont.)   15-1957-3-2612

always drawn along the base of a well-defined oolitic dolomite (along the floor of datum horizon K_4). In western Bashkiriya an erosional break also occurs at this level. The base of datum horizon K_3 corresponds to the top of the Filippova series. The part of the section between the top of datum horizon K_3 and the bottom of K_1 forms the Iren' series; i.e. it contains all seven units of the Iren' series, which are distinguished in oil exploration work in the Molotov region. The upper part of the Kungur sequence is referred to the Soli-kamsk series. In the western part of Bashkiriya this series consists of transitional beds, but in Tatariya it is a third limestone unit.

Card 2/2   B.K.L.

GOLUBEV, V.S.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.

Layer method for approximate calculation of the dynamics of
equilibrium sorption and chromatography. Izv. Sib. otd. AN
SSSR no.3:45-53 '62.   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.